

THE INDEPENDENT

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BIBLE THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Love and Hate:—Ye that love the Lord, hate evil:
He preserveth the souls of His saints; He delivereth them
out of the hand of the wicked.—Psalm, 97:100.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Not long ago, in these columns, it was pointed out that in the making of speeches, brevity has an eloquence all its own, and that the man who really has something to say, can say it without the necessity of making a long-winded address. A striking example of this was afforded at the opening of the Vancouver annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce this week, when the president, S. B. Gundy, of Toronto, delivered the shortest presidential address in the history of a Canadian trade organization. He only uttered a few words but in these few words he said a great deal. His address was in two sentences:—

"Let us put aside provincialism. Let us think of Canada as a whole."

This might well have been the text for a lengthy oration on the necessity of all the people in every province of Canada sinking their sectional differences in an effort to promote the best interests of the whole Dominion, but President Gundy preferred to give only the text, and to let his hearers draw their own conclusions. It was a text worthy of study, for no country, no matter how great, can realize its highest destiny if its various sections are animated by suspicion, jealousies and strife against each other. Unfortunately, there have been strong indications of this in Canada in the past, for east and west, the maritimes and the central provinces, have not always pulled together as they might have done. The message of Mr. Gundy was a timely one, and it was of just sufficient length to sink deeply into the minds of the trade leaders to whom it was spoken, and on whom rests much of the responsibility for putting it into concrete action.

ADVERTISING BRINGS RESULTS

The greater use of newspaper advertising as the best means of building up the savings and loan business was urged by one of the prominent speakers at a recent conference of the Pacific Coast Savings and Loan Companies held in Portland, Oregon. Backing up his argument in favor of newspaper advertising, the speaker quoted figures showing the results of a co-operative advertising campaign which had been conducted by the associations in southern California. In six months, this campaign gave the ten associations an increase in assets of \$22,740,583, or forty-six per cent, greater than the normal gain would have been without advertising.

These figures speak for themselves, and show that newspaper advertising carries more weight than any other form which is used. What is true in this particular line of business is true in all lines, and this is but one of the many instances in which big business executives have testified to the value to them of newspaper publicity, and their experiences can be enjoyed by all individuals and concerns in business, whether large or small. The newspaper has a tremendous appeal to all classes of people, and the messages sent into the homes through the daily press carry with them the weight of the newspaper's influence, which is in itself a strong factor in creating better business for those who use this medium to seek it.

MAKING PROGRESS

The League of Nations is decidedly making progress. When the session of the assembly opened last week, the delegates from the Netherlands and from Poland were determined to put forward a proposal to outlaw all wars of aggression. This was viewed at first with a certain amount of alarm and suspicion, but as the session has developed, these views have been seized upon by others, and have been enlarged upon at some length.

At Tuesday's session, Dr. Loudon, who is the president of the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission, went even farther than the proposal, for he urged that the resolution be reframed to condemn not only wars of aggression, but all wars of whatever nature. Following him, Paul Concor, of France, urged the necessity for security from war as an essential towards disarmament. These declarations, following upon the German resolution to pioneer the cause of world peace, and M. Briand's eulogy of the German attitude, are impressive. They show a growing desire on the part of the great powers to take seriously, as they have never done before, plans to make war impossible. It may be a long time before this becomes a reality, but progress is being made, and the present session of the League assembly is doing much to justify the existence of that body.

PUBLICITY PAYS

Premier Ferguson, in an address at a directors' luncheon of the Canadian National Exhibition, has declared his faith in the value of publicity in the bringing of business to Ontario. His declaration was made, to a certain extent, in reply to criticisms which have been made of the provincial government's expenditures of advertising the attractions of Ontario for United States tourists. Although one million dollars have been spent for that purpose, the premier believes that the expenditures have produced results which are well worth while, and which have fully justified the amount of money set aside for this purpose.

The result of this publicity, according to the premier, is to be seen in the tremendous volume of tourist business which is being done by the merchants of Ontario, in the sale of Ontario products to those from the other side of the border. This business has now reached so great a volume that it is listed as one of the biggest industries of the province, and it is not too much to say that the

publicity efforts of the Ontario government are largely responsible for this condition. The announcement of Premier Ferguson places him definitely in that progressive class of citizens which believes in the value of publicity, and is convinced that money spent in advertising is an excellent investment.

BRITAIN'S RECOVERY

Only a year ago, Great Britain was in the throes of a great industrial upheaval which disrupted trade and commerce, stopped the wheels of industry, and cost the country tens of millions of dollars. When the last British budget was brought down by Winston Churchill, the chancellor of the exchequer, the effect of this was seen in the huge deficit which had to be announced. At that time, there were some fears for the financial and economic structure of the state, but these fears have been proven groundless.

In a speech made a few days ago in Scotland, Mr. Churchill made the astonishing statement that the recovery from the industrial and financial upheaval had been so rapid and complete that it would not be necessary to increase the taxes to take care of the added burdens. This is a remarkable proof of the great powers of recuperation of the British nation, and shows that there need be little fear of the people there failing to meet the heavy problems which face them, and to overcome them with the same courage and fortitude as they displayed in the darkest days of the war.

THE DUTY ON MAGAZINES

The department of national revenue has not acted any too quickly, nor any too drastically in placing a duty of twenty-five per cent, on forty-nine different magazines of the purely fiction type which come in from the United States. As a matter of fact, it is rather difficult to understand why the duty of this amount was placed upon them. There was no question of doing so to raise revenue, for that would properly come under the heading of a budget change, and, in any case, with revenues increasing as they are, the department has no need to recourse to further taxation for this purpose.

If the duty has been imposed upon them because of a desire to limit their sale in Canada, because of the nature of their contents, it will fall utterly in its object. The twenty-five per cent. duty will not exceed five cents on even the most expensive of the magazines named, so that it will not serve the purpose of keeping them out of this country. Yet, in the announcement of the duty, it is suggested that this is one reason for it, for the Ottawa despatch says that the periodicals involved run the whole gamut of thrill, romance and adventure, from stories of the underworld to stories of the screen, and that they tell tales of the dream world and unravel the mysteries of crime.

Some restriction of these magazines has long been sought by Canadian publishers of periodicals, and by various societies, of both men and women, in this country. The arguments against them are that they interfere with the development of purely Canadian magazines, and that they are detrimental to the morals of the young people of this country. Both of these arguments are largely true but the purpose aimed at, that of restricting the sale of these publications in this country will hardly be attained by a mere twenty-five per cent. duty. The only way in which the circulation of material of this type can be restricted is by an absolute ban on its entry into the country.

"THE WORLD MUST DISARM"

The attitude of the world of today with reference to wars was vividly illustrated at the League of Nations Assembly meeting in Geneva a few days ago, when M. Vandervelde, the Belgian foreign minister, in a stentorian voice, declared to the assembly, "The world must disarm." News despatches state that this declaration was greeted with great applause by the representatives of the nations, which composed the League of Nations, as was his statement that wars of aggression are a crime against humanity.

There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the great majority of the people of the civilized nations of the world regarding war. There is not a civilized people in the world today which has not a feeling of revulsion towards it, and that is the reason why so much stress is being laid on proposals for disarmament. The spirit for this purpose is present, and in great strength, but apparently, while the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak, and therefore the great objective of disarmament is being kept off in the distant future. There is still too great a fear that one nation may be able to steal a march on another, and this alone is holding back the free and open discussion of disarmament. The present sessions at Geneva seem to be leaning, however, in the right direction, and the applause which greeted the Belgian minister's declaration gives an indication of how anxious the statesmen of the world are to find a solution of the problem.

THE CRUSADE FROM THE NORTH

The coming to Toronto from Northern Ontario of a caravan of 1,500 persons, embarked on a crusade to stimulate interest in that great north country, is a magnificent gesture which should have the result which is desired. In spite of the efforts which have been made in recent years to place the possibilities of the north before the people of old Ontario, there is still a lamentable ignorance as to the great part which that section of the province is destined to play in its future development. The untold wealth of minerals and of agricultural land, which lie in the northern sections of the country need only development in order to pour prosperity into the lap of the older and more settled sections. For that development, the north depends on the south, and the crusade which has been undertaken will do much to show old Ontario that the new section of the province seeks support in its projects.

The crusade, too, is noteworthy in that it marks the opening of the new provincial highway which injects life into the heart of the north country. There can no longer be any complaint of lack of means of communication between the old and the new in Ontario. This new highway means more to the north than any other road which has been built in Ontario, and it will play a tremendous part in the remarkable development in New Ontario which is sure to come within the next few years.

Not Comments
On Currents
(By Peter J.)

At least one of the journals of the United States has been down to the almost complete law in many parts of the country, and in an article entitled "We Must the Laws We Make," the pertinent question, "Why more than any other of the great peoples pass laws only for them, and why do we ignore those which we insist upon enforcing?"

In attempting to answer these two vital questions, the writer says: "That we do violate the scales of our most cherished principles hardly needs proof. The crime committed in the United States is the records of all the organized crime and low life of the country is more frequent among us than certainly punished than it is in highly organized states."

"Law designed to control business are honored as the breach as in the case of long generations we strive to prevent the development of big corporations, but the statutes which were chiefly vanity. Every law which only feeble-minded would think of. Any motorist who literally 'd' the speed regulations would be intolerable nuisance to other drivers if he were 'not actually act for obstructing the traffic.'"

"Our 'White' act has been used chiefly by criminals as an instrument of black. Its plain terms are unenforced, and they are unenforced. Our laws are a national scandal, not everywhere in the United States the National and the States relating thereto, are utterly 'd'. Even in small cities of the West, the very centre of proboscis, liquor is sold to strain hotels and often served in public rooms. This is a strange, spreading spectacle and its cause deep in the sources of our nation."

"We have already substituted righteousness for liberty. We exact measures to make us good or better, but that liberty is as important as reality and that is the only way to the end of the Government. The Government against them, they may do so, and emphatically not against the law we may do so. The object of government is to guard us in the enjoyment of life, not to save us from the consequences of our own sins and follies."

"The fact that objective is good does not mean that government's passing a law must do many things for ourselves individually and collectively. I cannot rely upon the government to carry our burdens. We can and do place ourselves to suit our burdens and responsibilities to

public authority, but we succeed chiefly in bringing more laws into disuse and contempt. Never in our history have we needed more to use our heads in the making of our laws and their unmaking as well, since a law unenforced is a source of corruption.

"Don't ask for laws to make yourself or somebody else better. Demand the repeal or modification of those laws which in their very nature are unenforceable and therefore doomed to decay. The best statute is merely the description of a good custom and in fact the only laws people obey are those in harmony with popular habits. Long ago it was observed that a statute which runs contrary to custom is doomed to failure. Let the government keep to its proper tasks, carry out its responsibility, and you will aid mightily in removing the stigma which long has characterized us as being the most lawless of all civilized peoples."

No truer, more fearless, or more timely article has, in the writer's opinion, ever appeared in any journal in the United States on the subject in question, and the writer can personally corroborate many of the statements made therein. It would have been almost impossible—with due regard to international courtesy—for any Canadian to have written such an article, however well informed he might be. It also contains a great warning to our own people—extraordinary as it may seem—many of our own Canadian people have looked with longing eyes at the very laws so truly and strongly condemned in the above article and have even sought to have them enacted here.

The City of London, Ontario, is to be congratulated on having decided to teach politeness in its public schools, although in all probability the children of London are not any more remiss in this respect than a large percentage of them in other places, for it is a fault common to most young countries, and even in the older countries of the world, the young people of the present age have been charged with its neglect. Politeness, however, is a distinct asset to anyone possessing it, boy or girl, man or woman; and nothing is so likely to win the favorable comment of strangers. Indeed a person lacking it may be compared to a flower without scent.

Engene Field, the poet, once sat at a dinner party in London, England, when the lady next to him said she understood that America was a region inhabited by wild animals and barbarians. "Yes," replied Field, "when I was caught I was up a tree."

A parallel case was the reply of Mark Twain to a similar lady who asked him if he had seen the Queen yet. "No, madam," he replied. "I was out when she called."

Fruit Growers Meet
At Burlington Farm

Owner Gives Talk on Methods
Used in Caring for Orchard.

Burlington Sept. 18.—An orchard meeting was held at the farm of George Gallagher, Main Road, this afternoon, when about 100 fruit growers and officials from all parts of the Province attended, including W. A. Ross,

of the Vineland Experimental Farm; F. W. Hodgson, of Toronto, head of the Ontario Fruit Department Branch; H. T. Foster, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and J. E. Johnson, Vice-President.

Mr. Gallagher gave a talk on the treatment of the orchard and reviewed during the session. He stated that pounds of nitrate of soda had been applied to each tree, and four complete applications were made with an additional application about the end of August to control the aphids, which has caused considerable loss to the growers throughout the Province this year. The large crop of extra quality apples in the orchard

showed the splendid results of the season's operations. The party also paid a visit to the Rothmans orchards, which had received similar treatment.

and always, everywhere, and all in all—Southly.

"True friendship's laws are by this rule expressed; welcome the coming speed the parting guest.—Pope.

A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature.—B. W. Emerson.

If life seems dull, maybe you will see the reason if you look in the mirror.

WAKEFIELD
Regd
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Throughout the World

Satisfaction in Selection

There exists in all of us a certain amount of native vanity, in that we feel that our judgment in matters affecting our own requirements is superior to that of a stranger. And this is quite in order and absolutely justified. We know the requirements of our own business as to quality required; we have, by experience and actual practice, concluded that a certain grade, color or quality suits our purpose best.

In Printing

We have made our choice, and usually know pretty well what we want and how we want it. Co-operation in securing this can best be obtained from the home printer, for it is his desire, in fact his duty, to see to it that he secured for you just what you want, and that he carries this regularly in stock. In printing, also, your wishes can be carried out by consultation and co-operation.

The carpet-bagger, however, will always try to sell many times your ordinary requirements; he will most likely try to work off a job lot of paper. And as for style of work, since there is no chance to consult, and as no proof is submitted, the customer must take it as supplied, regardless of his own ideas.

Therefore, in order to get what you want, and when you want it, in the matter of your printing requirements, consult with

THE INDEPENDENT

Electrical Detective Reveals Culprit



Dr. A. P. Lane, of the Ontario Police, is in the act of a pre-arranged robbery. Mr. H. F. Hopkins (standing) of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, operates an electrical stethoscope which transmits to an audience of 1,000, the heart-beats of the witness. As one is asked pertinent questions concerning the "crime," the heart-beats of the witness quiver perceptibly.

The other apparatus shown provides records of other reactions caused by the inward emotions of the witness, no matter what control and caution over voice or expression. The New York Electrical Society, before which the experiment was conducted, praised highly the work of the telephone station in developing the delicate instruments.

Herlock Holmes to-day might find himself out-thought by Doctor Watson with an electrical stethoscope.

IF CORN CROP IS DOOMED USE SWEET CLOVER SILAGE

No Need to Worry About Loss of Corn, Is Reassuring Message of W. J. Bell, Who Has Used Sweet Clover Silage at the Kempsville Agricultural School for Six Years—Cutting Time Important

(From Toronto Globe)
Wet weather in the early summer and dry weather later in the season have combined with the corn-borer to deal a death-blow to corn prospects in Western Ontario this year. Reports from the different counties are not encouraging reading as far as this crop is concerned. In the South-western Peninsula farmers who a few years ago planted large acreages to corn definitely abandoned the crop a year ago, and have revised their crop system, turning to tobacco, beans, sugar beets and other cash crops. In the more central counties, like Oxford, Brant and Perth these cash specialties have not been developed to the same extent and the corn crop has been an important adjunct of the thriving dairy industry, the great part of the crop being grown for silage purposes.

Outlook Discouraging
It is these dairy farmers in the Central Western counties who have taken the brunt of the blow this summer: in the southwest the borer has won a victory, and farmers are turning to other crops, as already mentioned. For a man, who has an extensive silo, it is not pleasant to see the corn crop fading out of his production picture.

Mr. Bell Is Cheerful
But he might not feel so badly about it if he had a chat with W. J. Bell, head of the Agricultural School at Kempsville. Mr. Bell, an most Ontario farmers know, is a sweet clover enthusiast who has boosted this crop through thick and thin, and has been its champion when many were critical of its value for anything except pasturing sheep and hog pasture. We saw the sweet clover with any grain sown crop, preferably barley or spring wheat, at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the acre. It can be pastured in the fall after the grain harvest, will yield a silage crop the following year, and can then be turned under to enrich the soil for grain.

Corn Out of Date
Mr. Bell sheds no tears at the possibility of the corn crop dropping from the list of Ontario field crops. "Corn," he stated, emphatically, "is an out-of-date crop entirely as far as Ontario is concerned. It is too expensive in the labour required in planting, cultivating and harvesting, and it needs too much manure. It is a hard crop on the soil, and I personally would not grow corn at all."

Makes Good Hay
While alfalfa supplies the bulk of the hay at Kempsville, Mr. Bell believes that good hay can be cured from sweet clover with proper handling. It should be cut at the same stage as for silage, but, according to this authority, is most satisfactory when harvested with a grain binder and stock-cured. It should be left out for from six to twelve days, depending upon weather conditions.

Rich in Protein
This type of silage, Mr. Bell pointed out, has nearly twice the protein value of corn, and if alfalfa hay is fed with it, as is the Kempsville practice, the animals will not need as much in the way of concentrates. Sweet clover yields about three-quarters as much per acre as corn, running at Kempsville from seven to eleven and a half tons per acre, weighed green out in the field. "This year we cut 165 tons from fifteen acres," said Mr. Bell. "Part of this has been plowed and sowed to wheat, and the rest is in rape for

all Fairs Here and There

One year from date of publication in the Canada Gazette new regulations requiring the inspection and grading of fruit for exportation come into effect. They will require that all fresh fruit must be inspected and an export inspection certificate issued showing the grade before leaving the country.

A record was established at Quebec recently with nine passenger vessels arriving and landing passengers over to visit the port at any one time. Included in the arrivals were the "Empress of Scotland," the "Montclair," "Montclair," "Marion," and "Mellita" of the Canadian Pacific Steamships.

A new high record of \$15,824,821 in gold production of the province of Ontario during the first half year is shown in the report just out, the increase over the similar period of last year being a quarter of a million. During the same half year the total production of all minerals in Ontario was \$15,824,821, as against \$12,581,402 for the same half year of 1926.

To serve the interests of hundreds of farmers in Southern Saskatchewan two new branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway station operation on September 1st, according to an announcement by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, C.P.R. The longer of the two lines run from Assiniboine south to Coanach, a distance of 59 miles, and the second, a 27-mile stretch, runs from Broadhead to Lake Alima.

The 100 members of the British Newspaper Society left Canada thoroughly impressed with the opportunities Canada possesses. Their impressions are that Canada was already great and is potentially much greater, and they were amazed that so much could have been accomplished in Canada in such a short time by so few people. They sailed from Montreal on the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Montclair," the ship having a large passenger list.

After a strenuous six weeks travelling across the Dominion of Canada, Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and his brother George, embarked on the Canadian Pacific Flagship, the "Empress of Scotland," tired but happy. Prince Edward says, "Every time I come to your country I am more and more attracted by the wonderful natural scenery and the warmth of the welcome extended by Canadians, and trust that it will not be long before we meet again."

Approximately 1,000 members of the American Legion visited Montreal on their way to Paris, France, where they will hold their 5th annual convention. The people came from Idaho, Buffalo, Wisconsin, Washington, Montana and North and South Dakota. Frank E. Schwab, mayor of Buffalo, gave the Legionnaires of that city a wild bullfight in the presence of the citizens of Paris. They crossed to Antwerp on the "Montclair" and "Montclair," both liners in the Canadian Pacific service.

"A land of good wages and unlimited possibilities" is the manner in which President Stanley Baldwin characterized Canada in his first public address in the Old Country after his return from the Dominion. Ninety-five per cent. of the men (of whom we hear too much) who go out to the Dominion and fall, owe their failure to themselves. I have no doubt that a man can succeed on the land there even if he has not been brought up in the country at home. A little training will do a long way.

Had Loaded Revolvers
Three Indians Taken in by the Police at Jordan Thursday.
Provincial Constable George McKay, Police Chief Jukibe of Beauséjour and County Constable George Baymoure arrested three Indians at Jordan on Thursday, all of whom were carrying loaded revolvers.

Provincial Constable McKay first went seeking Walter Brett, charged with the theft of a bicycle and with petty thefts. After his apprehension

More Peaches Than in 1926

Although This Year's Crop is Only 75 per cent. Normal.

Although this year's peach crop is only 75 per cent. of normal, there are more peaches than last year, according to E. F. Neff, Lincoln County's agricultural representative. Last year there were very few peaches west of Vineland, while this year the crop is spread over the entire district. C. Howard Fisher and the Jerkin farms, both at Vineland, have larger peach crops this year than last.

The apple crop of the district will be about 85 per cent. of normal. The crop of Wealthy, Spies and McIntosh will be quite heavy, while there are few Baldwin and Greenings. The peach is prevalent on the McIntosh, Spies and Spies, especially where the spraying was done.

The apple, while this year more prevalent than ever before, has not done the damage expected. At the Calver farms at Queenston, nicotine dust was used and absolute control of the aphid on all varieties of apples except the Wagner was secured. No reason can be advanced as to why the dust did not clean out the insect on this variety. The presence of the aphid has left a honey-dew on the apples which causes them to look dirty.

That one vast thought of God which we call the world.—Bulwer.
Choose your pleasures as recreation much and eat little.—Fuller.
Beware of carousals; no fortune will stand it long.—St. Smith.
Advertising in The Independent pays.

Growing of Tobacco Here

Growers Are Finding It More Profitable Than Tomatoes
Fruitgrowers of the Niagara Peninsula are finding it more profitable to grow tobacco than tomatoes according to E. F. Neff, local agricultural representative. The growers have for several years been endeavoring to find a substitute for the tomato crop and many have hit upon tobacco as a solution.

The original cause of the change was the low price of tomatoes, being purchased by canners this year from other sections at 30 cents a bushel. This price, local growers contend, is too low, as they are, therefore, growing less tomatoes each year.

There is in the district twenty-five acres of tobacco which has ripened into an excellent crop. Harper Record, of Grantham, has had his crop in the barn for two weeks and the other growers are cutting theirs this week. Mr. Record had one of the best crops in the district and is highly delighted with the success of his venture. Mr. E. J. Lovelace, who has a farm at Ridgville, also had an excellent crop of tobacco.

Accept No Other

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Canadian Wealth Goes Up in Smoke



Left—Right-of-Way near Alford, B.C. Right—Smoking coming from the Big To-hoo (Spent)—Farm clearing on Vancouver Island

The forest fire situation in Canada during 1926 again proved a very serious one. Indifference, ignorance and carelessness, and other malevolent forces meant a total loss and gross damage to Canada last year estimated at \$7,000,000. Since the exploitation of Canadian forests first began it is estimated that from four to five times the amount of timber actually used has been burned through forest fires. When it is realized that the forests are the second greatest source of wealth, agriculture being first, the waste from forest fires each year can only be likened to the damage done if four-fifths of Canada's great field crops were destroyed each year.

Forest work has been observed this year in Canada from April 25 to 30, coming in the middle of the season when forest fires are often most serious. Perhaps the greatest offender against the national wealth of the country during the summer and fall months are a great army of tourists and campers which invades the woods from the Pacific to the Atlantic every year.

"Stop! Before You Go, See that Your Fire is Out." Warnings worded something to that effect have been posted generously throughout the northern woods, especially in Ontario, and of the thousands of campers there are none who are not familiar with the bright yellow placard and its warning. Yet a deplorable number of tourists who call themselves good campers apparently think that a red signal have been posted by the fire rangers merely to get out a good portage.

looseness of a camper, and could have been prevented had he stopped for a minute or two and thrown a few pails of water on the smoldering embers. The camper who fails to take this slight precaution is guilty of a great crime against his country.

The introduction of aeroplanes into the fire patrol work in the north is proving of incalculable value to the country. The great advance that has been made in forest fire fighting today is through the fact that fire-detection and fire-suppression have been separated through the use of the most perfect planes. Formerly there could scarcely be a division of labor. Rangers were assigned to long beats which might take a fortnight to cover, who patrolled these singly or in two or three circumstances warranted. It will thus be seen how limited would be the protection thus afforded for if the ranger discovered a fire too large for one man to handle it might take a week for him to communicate with headquarters for help.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have paid special attention to this serious question and have adopted most up-to-date fire fighting apparatus. In order to eliminate fires along their lines through sparks from engines, the right of ways are carefully cleared of anything inflammable, such as long grass and underbrush. During the passage of the company's trains through the mountain regions where the forests are heavy, oil-burning engines are used, thus entirely eliminating the danger of fires.

The mechanical equipment maintained at convenient points by the C.P.R. consists of a number of tank car units and hose. Each unit consists of two cars with a capacity of 7,000 gallons each, equipped with powerful pumps and about a mile of hose.

Through the re-creation of the railway with the various provincial forces many serious fires have been prevented, resulting in an enormous saving of Canadian natural wealth.

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Write for free Gyproc literature (including Gyproc and Gyproc wallboard) to THE ONTARIO GYPROC CO., LIMITED, PARIS, CANADA

D. Marshall Grimsby, Ont.

Local Items of Interest

To-day is the last day of the annual Fairwick Fall Fair.

Many attended the Beamsville fair on Saturday last.

A real assortment of Puncell's Farm-dise Fruits and assorted cut fruits with real fruit flavors are at the Grimsby Bakery.

J. M. Lawrie, the local horse fancier, and Dr. Green of Stoney Creek acted as judges at the Beamsville races.

Local fruit shippers have commenced shipping large quantities of grapes.

Many carloads of pears have left the icing platforms of the Growers Cold Storage plant on route for England.

There will not be any more outdoor concerts given by the Band this season.

The Water Commission has ordered several new water meters and they intend installing them in several places of business.

The annual Lincoln County teachers' convention will be held in Grimsby some time next month.

Dr. A. McClellan stated at the mass meeting in Moore's Theatre that the only safe milk was pasteurized milk.

Only a few cases are on this morning's docket of the Fifth Division Court, His Honour, Judge Campbell presiding.

The Water Commission have declared a war on leaks, and water meters are being checked up before frost sets in the ground.

Parsons on top of the mountain reported a very light frost this morning, no serious loss is reported.

T. G. Mead of Grimsby Beach was a very successful contestant at the Beamsville Fall Fair, capturing one cup and over twenty prizes, including firsts and seconds.

Roberta Pinner and Oakes and Deputy-Reeve Lawson were attending the meeting of County Council at St. Catharines, yesterday.

The Board of Works are tarring the cracks in the Main Street pavement. This will prevent much damage by frost during the winter.

Many local tobacco growers are growing anxious about the tobacco crop owing to the near frost of the past two nights.

Many sports interested in the Olympic Marathon were at Windsor to see the runners pass that point. Others were in attendance at the finish when Cliff Bricker of Galt won the race.

Smithville fair dates are September 26 and 27. Many from here are planning to attend.

The Beach Sunday School will hold their Rally Day on Sunday next. Mr.

The Prevalence of FAR SIGHT

This error of vision is probably more frequently met with than any other. And in addition to being so prevalent, it is very detrimental. It is present at all ages, the majority of children being to some extent far-sighted. There is but one way to correct far-sight—placing glasses before the eyes that overcome the error. We have success in such cases.

VERNON TUCK
Jeweler and Optometrist
Grimsby, Ontario

SMITHVILLE FAIR

September 26th and 27th

3 Speed Classes, Good Attractions, Good Band
MAMMOTH SCHOOL PARADE
A Good Time for Everybody

E. B. DURHAM,
President.

W. F. H. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

THEAL BROS.

"FIVE SPEAKING"

PURE LARD, 3 lb. pail for.....49c

PINETREE MATCHES, per package.....25c

SILVER GLOSS STARCH, 2 packages for.....25c

CASTILE SOAP TABLETS, 7 for.....25c

CASTILE SOAP, bars each.....19c

BRILLIA, for cleaning Aluminum Ware, 2 packages for 25c

1 package of Chipso, large size; 3 P. & G. Soap; 3 Gold Soap;
2 Guest Ivory; 1 Ivory, medium size; and 1 galvanized pail,
all for.....90c

Regular Value \$1.30

MUFFETS, 2 packages for.....20c

KELLOG CORNFLAKES, 2 packages for.....25c

PUFFED RICE, 2 packages for.....25c

PUFFED WHEAT, 2 packages for.....25c

GREAVES Homemade MARMALADE, 3 lb. jar.....65c

E. D. S. MARMALADE, 4 lb. tin.....50c

PASTRY FLOUR, 24 lb. bag.....97c

Division of Dundas will be the sponsor, and he will illustrate his talk with lantern slides. Mr. and Mrs. Holligan will sing a duet. All are specially invited.

The annual school fair will be held at the Grimsby Beach School tomorrow. Pupils from several schools in the community will demonstrate their handiwork and present a program of drills and stunts.

Arrangement have been made to have R. L. Henley police Palmer's Hill during the time that children are going to and from school, until arrangements are completed for a permanent appointment.

A very enjoyable corn roast was held at the lake shore from the house of Miss D. Haynes, when friends were present from Buffalo, Hamilton and Grimsby.

A very successful dance was held in the Deer Park Golf and Country Club House on Saturday evening, September 17th. There was a large attendance, many out of town guests being present.

Parents and teachers had a very successful meeting in Grimsby Beach Park School on Friday 16, of September. They are hoping to organize a home and school association. Why not other schools in the district follow their example if they have not already done so?

On Tuesday morning the office of John M. Groat & Co., Grimsby, was entered and the safe cut to pieces. The burglars were doubtless much disgusted at finding only \$2 as a reward for their laborious exertions. Mr. Groat had taken all the money out on Monday evening.

Small Crowd Hear Engineer's Report

(Continued from Page 1)

regions would insist on being included. He had found while in the Department for the Provincial Government for 16 years that where sewers were laid in sections of towns and cities that it was only a matter of two or three years when other districts wanted to be included.

The one feature of the whole system was that the men now employed at the water pumping station would also look after the air compressor that operated the disposal plant, thus saving the cost of labor and a compressor pump.

Mr. Fleming was called upon and read the report.

After reading the report Mr. Fleming stated that the cost in such cases was usually met by a thirty year debenture and the arranging of a temporary loan from the bank to pay the contractor monthly. That the interest for such a loan was included in the estimate, every article of expense, even to advertising was included. He explained that the material used was indestructible and that a 30 foot frontage at \$2000 would cost \$9.62 and 100 foot frontage \$19.64.

Mayor Hewson then asked for questions.

Mr. R. Wadde: How would sewers pass the creek on Gibson Ave.

A: The usual method was to sling a steel pipe under the bridge and support up to it.

Mr. C. Durham wanted to know if outlying districts had any right to vote on the matter.

A: Their opinion should not affect the case. Such matters are usually done by petition of those who wish to get the work done. The Council might take a vote as to whether the citizens wished to have sewers or not.

Mr. J. A. Wray: What type of sewer pipes are to be used?

A: Vitrified tile or McCrackin pipe. McCrackin pipe is now used all over the Province. Should allow either company to bid and give it to the lowest tender.

Mr. C. J. Eames: Is it possible to force sewerage on the Town? What power has the Government to force it?

A: The Department has the power to force sewers where conditions are such to demand them.

H. Metcalfe: How near are they to forcing it on the Town?

A: Dr. McClellan stated that he was not in a position to say what the Provincial Department might order. If an order came to build out the Department might order it, but that as far as he knew such action was not contemplated on the part of the Government. That the Town would be self advised to put in a sewerage system as there is always a possibility of infection from sewage. That citizens should consider cost, but if, on the other hand, if by the establishment of sewers, sickness or old be saved, or a single life, it would be worth the cost of a sewer. Mayor Hewson stated that he hoped the Council would not be forced to put in sewers and would not like to have the Council force sewers on the people but would much rather

see the sewer first. Mr. E. J. the cost of the pipes from the City.

A: A section can be made for or plan. The cost is \$20.00 per foot.

Mr. E. J. not in charge of the sewer.

Mr. E. J. the sewer is a great problem. The sewer is the backbone of the town. The sewer is the backbone of the town.

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Mayor Hewson: If the outside districts wish to install sewers a petition from two thirds of the property owners affected is sufficient to authorize the Council to lay the sewer.

C. J. Eames: What portion have to petition to get in sewer?

A: The Act defines it. Two-thirds of the value and a majority of owners. The proper procedure is to petition for local improvements. The same thing applies to outlying districts.

Mr. Sunley: John Street is in the Eastern area. If John Street wishes to join up before the others, what about charges?

A: It is necessary to get a majority of the owners to sign. You can keep adding to the area as long as you can get a majority from any area. The Council by a two-thirds vote can put it through.

H. Walker: Is the fall natural from the Western section?

A: From the Western section we could go back as far as Kidd Avenue. Follow along Main and Livingston.

H. Falkner: What about Fairview?

A: That will be the most expensive area owing to its scattered and isolated condition, when it is built up a little more the cost per foot would be less than at present. But you can have them if you petition.

Gordon Hannah: Get the shovels and picks and let's start.

Reeve Fonger: Why are you considering the central area first?

Mr. Fleming: The reason we have considered first the central area is because it is well built up and because individual has a large frontage to pay for whereas on Fairview Ave. each man has a big frontage. The central area can take care of itself and the outlying areas can be left to themselves.

Mr. Sunley: Why would not Ontario street get sewers if carried?

A: The sewers go by another street. Ontario can come in any time by petition.

Mr. Christie: Why could not the disposal plant be further removed from the point of contamination, the creek at the outlet of the lake?

A: Must be at the low point of system or it must be pumped. It might have gone between Maple and Elm, but your creek is now highly polluted and with a sewer system this condition will be removed.

There is no further questions the meeting was then thrown open to give those who wished an opportunity to view the plans and see the provisions made to take in the outside areas not included in the estimate.

Obituary

DAVID ORTON CROWE

Death removed one of the most highly respected residents of North Grimsby on Monday last in the person of David Orton Crowe. His death came quite unexpectedly, although he had been in poor health for some time past. The deceased was born in Glasgow sixty-nine years ago and came to North Grimsby some thirty years ago, and became one of the best known fruit farmers in the district. He took a keen interest in the affairs of North Grimsby Township and the County in general. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Clarence Shelton, Grimsby and two sons, Orton of Toronto and William at home. The funeral took place at 2:30 this afternoon, and was largely attended, interment being made at Queen's Lawn Cemetery.

GEORGE MOUTILLAS

After a very brief illness there passed away in North Grimsby on Sunday George Moutillas, one of the township's most prominent citizens, who took a very keen and active part in the municipal life of the community, that interest being responsible for his being elected a member of North Grimsby Township Council on several occasions. The deceased was in his sixty-third year and was survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. M. Y., and George at home. The funeral took place from his late residence Tuesday afternoon, interment being made at the Union Cemetery, Smithville.

Band Concert

The Grimsby Band gave their first outdoor Sunday Concert at Alexander Park on Sunday evening and it was said by many to be a real concert. The various numbers rendered by the band were greatly enjoyed and applauded.

While only a fair crowd of local citizens were present, a large number of passing motorists parked their cars on Murray street to enjoy the performance. Speaking to our reporter during the concert, his opinion of the band was collected. He stated that they played very well and he only wished that they had a little organization in their home town.

FROZEN RICE PUDDING

Two tablespoons rice, 1-2 cup sugar, 2-4 cup cream 2-4 cup milk, yolk of 1 egg, 1-4 teaspoon of vanilla.

Wash the rice and cook in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain; then add the milk and cook in double boiler about 20 minutes. Press through a sieve and pour over the egg yolk and sugar beaten together. Return to the double boiler and stir until it thickens. Remove from the fire, cool, add the flavoring and freeze. Whip the cream and add when the rice cream is nearly frozen. Leftover cooked rice may be used (about 6 tablespoons).

C. STANLEY PETTIT

The death of C. Stanley Pettit occurred in Toronto on Monday September 19th. The deceased, who was a son of the late Rev. Charles Pettit of Cornwall and nephew of the late Hamilton Pettit of Grimsby, was born in Grimsby, afterwards going to Cornwall and latterly living in Toronto. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and one son. Interment was made in St. Andrew's Cemetery this morning.

"CONSCIENTIOUS, THOU ART A JEWEL"

Citizen, a school principal, who has the reputation of being fond of children: "Well Mr. Smith, I hear you scolded Tommy Jones for stepping on the fresh cement walk in front of the school; how's that, when you're such a lover of children?" "Oh, the fact is, Mr. Brown, I like them in the abstract, but not in the concrete."

Died

At North Grimsby on Sunday, September 19th, George Douglas, in his 63rd year. Funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday, September 20th, with interment in Union Cemetery, Smithville.

Mid September Offerings At Hawkes

32-inch heavy flannellette clear at per yard.....19c

36-inch pyjama cloth new stripes and colours, per yd. 25c

9 1-4 bleached sheeting fine qual y reg. 75c, this week 59c

Flannellette blankets large size, h. at quality very special at.....\$1.98, \$2.19, \$2.49

2 White Cotton specials, at 10c and 25c per yard

Circular Pillow Cottons, regular 45c quality at.....35c

10 pieces of drapery chintz, reg. 50c for per yard.....32c

36-inch broadcloth, regular 50c value for.....39c

House Furnishings Department

Simmons Walnut bed spring and mattress \$17.00 and up

Large size Auto Rugs, regular \$4.50, on sale at.....\$3.45

Sweet Plaid Blankets, blue, pink, heliotrope, and gold regular \$4.75 quality for.....\$3.75

Window shades white and green, best rollers, 99c to \$1.50

Look over our range of the newest designs in Congoleum Rugs in all sizes.

"TRY AT HAWKE'S FIRST"

A. F. Hawke

Grimsby's Greatest Store Main Street

A New 1928 Model

ROGERS BATTERYLESS RADIO

MODEL 250

A 5-tube table model with dual dial control and Rogers A/C tubes. Completely shielded audio amplification unit (185 volts). 100% finish cabinet. Complete (except battery), \$215.00.

Just Plug in Then Tune in

NO BATTERIES NO CHEMICALS

The Greatest Radio Value in Canada

Here is a new model Rogers that will appeal to thousands who have waited for a powerful, high-grade set, completely Batteryless, at a minimum price. There is nothing to compare with it anywhere. Takes three minutes to install. If it does not perform to your complete satisfaction in your home, a test won't cost you a cent. If you decide to keep it, this Rogers Batteryless Set will cost you less than 5c a week to operate. See and test it in your home.

The Radio Shop

23 Main St. West Phone 26

GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

CANADA'S RESOURCES IN GAME

The Dominion's Plentiful Supply Ensures Good Hunting—Each Province Offers Characteristic Attractions.

There is a growing realization by sportsmen in all parts of the world of the great resource Canada has in her game. This is denoted by the fact that Canada is rapidly becoming one of the leading big game countries of the world, due to good fortune in having a large original stock of these animals and to efficient conservation of them by wise laws, close seasons, and sanctuaries. The climatic and soil conditions which have given Canada her wheat fields and her timber lands have also provided grazing grounds and winter shelters for a great variety of big game. Canada's forests and open spaces were, on the arrival of the first white men, abundantly stocked with game, and although both animals and birds retired before the advance of settlement there was fortunately in every section of the country some natural sanctuary in which they could retreat to live and multiply in safety. There was a time, in early days, when settlers, striving to clear lands for cultivated fields, looked upon the forest and the game it contained as a phase of development that must pass away. In those days there was little regard for season or sanctuary but fortunately Canada was so big and the hinterland so vast that the game escaped destruction. Heavy invasions were sometimes made on certain species, and a historian writing in 1825 predicted the early disappearance of the moose from a certain district. To-

day, a hundred years later, the moose are much more plentiful in that section than they were then, and people to-day value big game too highly to run any risks of its extermination by poaching and pot-hunting.

Thus, all over Canada, there is a growing realization of the value of the resource we have in big game and a determination to make the best use of it for to-day and for to-morrow. The idea that prevails in some countries, that game is a luxury in which the average citizen is not interested, has no foothold in Canada because the opportunities for sport are open to everybody. In this case too, when life in town and country is lived at high tension, recreation is necessary for all, and the best forms of recreation are those which keep people in the open air and which provide a change from the regular occupation of life. This is true in a high degree of hunting whether with gun or camera. People are becoming aware of the fact that game is a great natural resource and one that must not be permitted to decrease, and further, that in Canada hunting is not carried on at the expense of any other interest. In crowded Europe in old times arable fields were turned into forests to make hunting grounds for the wealthy, but Canada is fortunate in having great stretches of land suited only to the growing of timber, and to forests the regulated hunting of game is not an injury; on the other hand this contact of town dwellers with the great outdoors is really a benefit since it makes them conscious of the value of the woodlands.

The big game animals which may be taken in Canada are moose, caribou, deer, bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, grizzly bear, and lynx. Moose deer, and bear are the chief animals hunted in the Maritimes, in Quebec and Ontario, and in the Prairie Provinces and in most of them caribou may also be hunted in season. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia buffalo and antelope are protected at all seasons and this is the case in regard to elk or wapiti, except in certain localities. There is an open season for bighorn sheep and mountain goat in Alberta and British Columbia. In addition to the big game the game birds which may be shot are duck, brant, grouse, woodcock, Wilson's snipe, rail, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, and Hungarian partridge.

The enactment and administration of laws respecting big game come within the purview of the provinces

and as changes may be made upon comparatively short notice, hunters from a distance intending to hunt in a particular locality will naturally communicate with the game department of each province in which they are interested, and with the railways and other transportation companies. Additional information will be gladly furnished upon application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Discuss Menace of Glaring Headlights

Montreal, Sept. 21.—The menace of glaring headlights is to be discussed at the annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association, at Niagara Falls, on September 27, 28 and 29. It is anticipated that many ideas will be brought forward on this subject which has been a worry to government officials.

"A good many experts have practically thrown up their hands over any immediate settlement of the question of glaring headlights," said George McNamee, Secretary of the Canadian Good Roads Association. "So many problems enter into the matter that they are frankly puzzled. A driver may have a lens that does not glare with a certain sized bulb and does glare most viciously with another size. Much also depends upon the tilt of the lens. In many cases a slight blow will give the lamps a tilt so as to make them absolutely dangerous to drivers coming from the opposite direction. We are doing our utmost to secure the co-operation of every motor car driver. If the driver does not know how to fix his own lights he should have periodical inspection made by garage men who understand the problem. In Ontario and some other Provinces the Highway Department supply free directions for testing lights. These have been of immense service, but they have not done away with the danger entirely."

"I hear a good many motorists say that legislation regarding the glaring light menace will do no good. They assert that there is too much legislation already, and that it would be impossible to secure uniformity for all our Provinces. I do not fully share that view. We have secured much uniformity of legislation and it is just possible that by working together with Highway Department, and motor car manufacturers, and motorists we may evolve something that will make the matter of glaring lights of no more consequence. We expect to hear some new thought on this subject at Niagara Falls."

In this connection departmental officials from all over Canada are anxious to know what will be the effect of Ontario's legislation which requires a light on all vehicles on the highways at night after October 1. Ontario is the pioneer in this direction. Hitherto objection to this move has come from the rural parts.

"It is more dangerous to carry a light on a load of hay or straw than to be without one," was one argument heard scores of times. And yet only a few weeks ago a motorist collided with a load of hay at night near Montreal and was badly injured. From what can be learned here the departmental officials of other Provinces think well of this regulation in Ontario, but they doubt if they can dare to duplicate it until they are satisfied that it works out successfully.

Labeled with the question of lights is the Association's program is the matter of signals for stop and turn. In the United States are three distinct sets of signals, but their application is said to be confusing. Objection is given to automatic signals in that they are not always sure or positive.

"There is one signal that is positive," that is the hand. If the hand is stuck out to the side of the car, the driver following knows that something is going to happen, perhaps a stop, or slow down or a turn either way. The outstretched hand gives him warning, and it is then up to him to take care of himself. Signals should be simple and easily understood. Nothing is simpler than the outstretched hand. However, there are other views, and I believe one of the most interesting discussions we shall have will be on this question of signals."

Forecast for Fruit Continues to Drop

Dominion Apple Crop Now Estimated at Less Than a Year Ago.

The Canadian commercial apple crop is now estimated at 92 per cent., with 2,740,000 barrels, compared with 3,864,000 barrels last year and 82 per cent. of a five-year average of 3,227,000 barrels, says a report from the Dominion Fruit Branch. This makes the estimate approximately 163,000 barrels less than 1926, and 283,000 barrels less than the forecast of a month ago, the reduction being due to extensive aphid injury, hail damage, and severe storms in the Eastern Provinces, and prolonged

and by hail damage in British Columbia.

Some years ago commercial pear crops in Ontario and Ontario indicated 103 per cent., or 211,000 barrels, compared with 266,216 barrels. The Ontario crop is 75 per cent., or 114,000 barrels, compared with 114,000 barrels of 1926. Quality is good.

In Nova Scotia a severe wind and rain storm in Nova Scotia in which trees were uprooted, estimated 15 per cent. of the crop to the ground. This compared the commercial crop estimated at 110 per cent., or 1,020,100 barrels, compared with a five-year average of 1,020,100 barrels. Present prospects for good-sized fruit of fair quality and color. Generally, apples are heavy-yielding, but the Gravastock, Stark and other varieties are light to medium.

In Brunswick and Quebec the crop is about 90 per cent. of the 1926 crop is placed at less than 600,000 barrels.

Notice

Now ready to take in orchards and gardens ripe as possible and looking any pests and hampers ready at the factory. Regarding these, these can never be filled from Niagara Falls or St. Catharines wanting further communication. Communicate with phone 38.

GRIMSBY CANNING CO. E. Local Manager

How to Reduce Blood Sugar

Many people are led to believe that the only way to reduce blood sugar is by taking medicine. If you will use original bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills (full strength) in the morning and at night, you will find an improvement in your blood sugar. The blood sugar is reduced to normal.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a harmless, yet most powerful and two ounces last a time. Indeed, so powerful is it that old chronic cases are often entirely healed as who is disappointed without have their money refunded. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sells lots of it.

Notice Meeting to Consider Law

TAKE NOTICE that a By-Law amending By-Law 215 of the Township of Grimsby, by increasing the amount raised, under the provisions of the Drainage Act, from the \$100,000 to the sum of \$150,000, shall be considered by the Council of the Township of Grimsby, on the 21st day of October, 1927, at the 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS L. Clerk.

TRANSPORT SECE

Grimsby, Milton and retail Local and Distance Tr. 2 Trucks at service

Ruthord Transport

126 Main W. GRIMSBY Phone: 101-1012-1013

barrels, or 8 per cent. less than a year ago. The situation in detail for this Province was described in yesterday's Globe.

R. C. Prospects Growth was slow throughout August owing to hot, dry weather, but recent rains have caused the apple crop in most districts to commence showing up in some sections, together with damage caused by hail in the Vernon and Penticton districts, with the result that early estimates have been slightly changed downward to 2,000,000 barrels, as compared with 2,933,572 barrels, or 75 per cent. of 1926. Quality is good. There is a splendid crop of McIntosh, Jonathan, Newton and Delicious, although these varieties are not as heavy as last year.

Prospects point to a small crop in the United States, especially in the East, and a fair yield in Britain.

Hunting Wild Pig

One of the popular masculine sports of India is wild pig hunting, or as it is commonly called "pigsticking". Like the foxes of Great Britain, wild pigs must be hunted and disposed of otherwise their numbers would soon constitute a menace. Hunting methods vary according to the character of the country, writes Col. A. O'Brien in an article in the Times of India.

If in England the country is not suitable for hounds or the packs do not destroy enough, foxes are apt to die by gun or poison. Similarly near the Indian where jungles, quickwades, and slimy creeks prohibit the pursuit of pig with the spear, other methods must be devised for their slaughter.

Fascinating Sport Such methods are fascinating enough, because the thickness of the jungles necessitates the assemblage of the whole or a stryde on foot, on horse or diminutive pony, on camel, with dogs, drums, guns and nets. The best season for such sport is from January to March, when the reeds have been cut down to some extent for thatching and the jungles made passable by the grazing of many buffaloes and other cattle. A glorious Punjab winter day will bring out a score of sportsmen, sporting about and parish priest, farmers, tenants and casual laborers, and men of several outcaste tribes of three different religions, and even believing in the rudiments of two at a time.

The start is a late one, so that the pigs have got back to their fastnesses, and the people have had time to assemble from many miles away with (Continued on page 8)

Advertise Your Wants

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Spirilla Corsets, Corsettes and brassiers. Apply 28 1/2 Street East. Mrs. Chester Corsetiere. 31, 7, 14 p

FOR SALE—Good newly painted house and barn, 2 Kidd Avenue. Sacrifice for quick sale. 7 rooms, 3-piece bath, electric fixtures, good cellar, new McLary furnace 1-4 acre good garden, small fruits, flowers, 3 minutes from Public and High schools. Terms arranged. Will accept good used car. Call between 9 and 4 p.m. G. M. Sweet, Box 504 Grimsby.

FOR SALE—McLaughlin touring car, cheap. G.T.'s bicycle \$3.00, white iron bed, wool mattress, reed rocking chair and veranda chairs. Apply Mrs. J. P. Robertson, phone 174.

FOR SALE—Small Quebec heater, also small wood burning Queen heater very cheap, phone 136M.

FOR SALE—Brood Sow and eight pigs. Apply to A. Bingle, R. R. No. 1, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—Rabbits. Apply to K. McGregor, 15 Adelaide St. Phone 454.

TO RENT

FOR RENT—Modern House, all conveniences, apply G. R. Simpson, phone 510.

TO RENT—House on St. Andrews Ave. to rent with all conveniences. Apply 11 St. Andrews Ave. Phone 414

FOR RENT—Part of double house all conveniences, heated. Centrally located. Apply W. F. Randall, John St.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHIMNEYS carefully swept and furnaces cleaned. C. A. Harris, Beamsville, phone 208.

FAMILY WASHING—Your family washing done at 24 Elm Street, rough dry, wet wash, or finished, work called for and delivered, prices moderate, terms cash. Write Mrs. M. Cathcart, 24 Elm Street.

WANTED

MANY MEN WANTED—Wages paid part time, while learning garage work, electricity, welding, battery and house wiring, barbering and beauty culture work.

Write for free, illustrated catalogue. Branches and employment service from coast to coast.

HEMPHILL Chartered Schools 163 King Street West, Toronto

Neither a borrower nor a lender be; for loan oft loses both itself and friend.—Shakespeare.

NOTICE

The dehydration plant on Livingston Ave. will open about October 3rd. Women and boys will be needed. Mr. G. D. Wade will be at the plant on September 26th and after.

HORSES!

Handsome team mares, 2600 lbs. Bay Gelding 5 years old, 1300 pounds \$135 Bay Gelding, 8 years old, 1300 pounds \$85 Black Driving Gelding, 1160 pounds \$125 Grey Gelding, 1400 lbs. \$40 Several others, no reasonable offer refused.

Peter Edmond Stop 181 Beamsville Phone 71-5

Every 100 Pack of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 25 WORTH OF ANY SUCKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

South, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED

10,000 baskets of Bartlett Pears. Fruit Shipment to Leave Thursday. Phone 235 Winona.

Normal School Books & Supplies

To our Normal School students of the coming term we wish to announce that we are prepared to fill your wants in regard to Text Books, Note Books and Sundry Supplies.

A visit to our store will be appreciated and every effort made to give the service you require.

Robert Duncan & Co.

School Books and Supplies James St., Market Square HAMILTON Opposite City Hall

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ALL KINDS

No Load Too Small No Trip Too Long Reasonable Charges

W. R. Shavalier Phone 573 GRIMSBY Stewart Speed Wagon

Bungalows To Rent

Down by the lake. Every modern convenience. Furnished or unfurnished as desired.

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MORTGAGE LOANS

Lowest Rates INVESTMENTS INSURANCE Collections.

Richard G. Lewis Agency 132 St. Paul Street St. Catharines

WANTED!

A reliable energetic man to handle Watkins Products in part of Lincoln County. Over 150 Products in the line consisting of extracts, spices, medicine and toilet preparations, food products, soap and soap products. All year round proposition. Chance to build up lasting permanent business. Protected territories. Write at once giving age to J. R.

South, Hamilton, Ontario.

WRIGLEY'S

is the ideal sweet for children and you, too.

It aids appetite and digestion, and satisfies the craving for sweets.

After Every Meal

Internal and External Pains are promptly relieved by

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTIC OIL

THAT IT HAS BEEN SOLD FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS AND IS TO-DAY A GREATER SELLER THAN EVER BEFORE IS A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITS NUMEROUS CURATIVE QUALITIES.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

DOMINION STORES

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

WE INVITE YOU

To visit our stores and carefully inspect the stock on our shelves. You will find many tempting lines of merchandise, and the low prices will surprise you.

<p>Special Values for Your Baking Supplies</p> <p>Baking Powder 19c</p> <p>Cocoa Powder 29c</p> <p>White Satin Flour 61c</p> <p>Strawberry Jam 21c</p> <p>Assorted Biscuits 15c</p> <p>Baker's Fruit Jam 21c</p> <p>2-oz. Flowering Extractions 10c</p> <p>Ising Sugar 3 lbs. 25c</p> <p>Roth Cocoa 2 lbs. 25c</p> <p>Camellia Butter 35c</p> <p>Cream of Wheat 24c</p> <p>Flax Seed 21c</p> <p>Wheatflour 4 lbs. 29c</p> <p>Muffins 3 pkts. 57c</p> <p>Christie's Jubilee Biscuits 35c</p>	<p>New Season's JAM</p> <p>Raspberry 39c</p> <p>Strawberry 49c</p> <p>Shirriff's "Lushes" Jelly Powder</p> <p>3 pkts. 25c</p> <p>Prime Quality Lima Beans 3-25c</p> <p>Domino Brand Tomato Catsup 19c</p> <p>CHIPSO Dutch Cream 23c</p> <p>Drano 29c</p> <p>S.O.S. 15c</p> <p>Ammonia Powder 3 pkts. 25c</p> <p>"TASTY" BREAD</p> <p>only 9c</p> <p>"S.S." Brand Florida Grape Fruit 29c</p>
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Galt Provided Winner and Third Man In Trial Marathon on Saturday

CHIEF Bricker Led Field of 25 in Long Grind, Beating Harold Webster, Second to Finish, by Almost Seven Minutes; Reynolds Third; Johnny Miles in Ninth Place; Morton Forced to Quit After Being in Third Place at 22 Miles.

Any doubts that might have existed as to the Galt boy's superiority over all and sundry in this vast Dominion of ours were certainly dispelled in Saturday's Canadian Olympic marathon trial, under the auspices of Hamilton Olympic club, when the youthful marvel showed a clean pair of heels to a field of twenty-five, among them Johnny Miles of Sydney Mines, the pride of Nova Scotia.

Harold Webster of Hamilton Olympic club, making his first attempt at the marathon distance, finished second, with Billy Reynolds, also of Galt, in third place.

Miles, who was second choice for the honors, could do no better than ninth. As in the Boston marathon of last April, the heat greatly affected him, and he found it necessary to walk for long stretches.

Bricker's time for the 26 miles, 235 yards was two hours 21 minutes and 44 seconds. Webster got home in 2:28:32, almost seven minutes later. And Reynolds was 12 minutes 19 seconds behind Webster.

Of the 25 who entered the grueling struggle in the hope of catching a place on the Canadian Olympic team of 1928, 25 took the scratch. Three failed to put in an appearance, and one Edward Shelding of Hamilton, could not pass the physical examination that is necessary for all long-distance events.

Tom Ellis of Hamilton was also turned down by the examiners, but he refused to make himself scarce. He completed and finished in thirty-five minutes.

Nineteen runners completed the distance, which was a truly surprising number considering the terrific heat.

Time Was Noteworthy
Although the winner's time of 2:21:44 was far from record-smashing, the Canadian Olympic committee officials who were present "expressed themselves as well pleased, taking into consideration the fact that the weather was all against fast time and that Bricker, after the first 12 miles run alone and made his own pace, had been pressed over a little bit he could have clipped considerable time off his figures, for he was running well within himself throughout and was quite fresh when he finished.

"Bricker" ran an even and well judged race. For 11 miles he stayed with half a dozen others and made no effort to "bustle them along, but just before reaching Winona he let out a notch and took command. Charley Morton of Hamilton tried to stay with him only to fail, and from the twelfth mile on Galt's best known resident had matters all his own way.

Webster Was Surprised
The real surprise packet of the race was Harold Webster, Hamilton Olympic club's good middle-distance campaigner.

Previous to Saturday, Harold had never attempted the marathon distance. And when he started out, with the hot sun beaming down its heat rays, very few, not even his intimates, felt that he would be able to go the route.

That he could cover the 26 miles 235 yards under such conditions, with a dinky leg and no previous experience over such a distance was an eye-opener to the large crowd that thronged the route and filled Scott Park.

And that he could finish second to a boy of CHIEF Bricker's wonderful ability and stamina was further cause for joy to Hamiltonians in general and Hamilton Olympic club in particular.

Certainly, it was a remarkable display of grit on Webster's part and a triumph for the coaches, Billy Sherring and Billy Melody, who urged him to tackle the long race.

Within a twelve-month Webster should develop into a high-class marathoner. He needs only proper coaching for he has about every requisite for a top-notch.

Well Managed Race
The Canadian Olympic committee made no mistake when it placed the marathon trial event in the hands of

Hamilton Olympic club. It was a wise move.

The Hamilton officials left nothing undone to make it one of the greatest races ever run in Canada. There wasn't a single hitch and the Olympic committee with Chairman P. J. Mulqueen as the spokesman, warmly congratulated the men who so ably arranged and carried out the many details.

Scott park, scene of the start and finish of the marathon, as well as the athletic meet that was staged in connection with the big event, was filled and it was estimated that close to 5000 were present. Along the route there were large numbers out to cheer the competitors on their way. And automobile owners helped in the success of the venture by keeping off the course. Very few, except official cars, accompanied the runners.

Young Lee Takes Lead
With the crack of Mayor Trevelyan's starting pistol, little Ezra Lee, the infant of the grind, rushed to the front, with Johnny Cathbert in close pursuit. Bricker Miles, Webster, Morton, Reynolds and Hughes made up the second flight, all bunched.

This order continued as long as the runners were on the track and Lee was first to take to the road. At Bartonville Lee was still in the van, but the others had closed in on Cathbert and half a dozen were stepping along side by side. Lee continued to set the pace until Red Hill was reached, but at that stage the others shot past him.

Through Stoney Creek, past the half-mile monument and on through Freetland the six "horsemen" continued with none showing any signs of distress and all appearing to find the pace to their liking. Not more than a foot separated any of 'em as they sped along. The rest of the field was well strung out and far behind.

Two Struck From Pack
Between Freetland and Winona Cliff Bricker decided that, best as the boys were travelling, the gait wasn't quite as speedy as he liked, so he quickened his step and pulled away. Charley Morton, acting under instructions from the Hamilton Olympic club coaches, piled on speed at the same time, his idea being to snap up with Bricker. The pair ran along together through Winona village, down the side road to Barton street and for a considerable distance after making the turn toward home, leading the way by 150 yards. Webster, Reynolds and Frank Hughes came next in that order.

Morton Couldn't Hold Pace

Although Charley Morton's intentions were of the best, the strain of staying with Bricker was too great for him and, after the Galt star had opened up a margin of close to 200 yards, the Hamiltonian weakened and stopped to walk. He was on the verge of calling it a day but encouragement from the spectators along the route prompted him to break into a jog again. He ran for half a mile then stopped again and Webster, who had pulled away from Reynolds and Hughes and had been gaining steadily on Morton, passed him at the 16 mile mark.

Pluckily, Morton tried it again. At the 17-mile post, where the course took a turn toward Van Wagner's beach, the order was Bricker, Webster, Morton, Reynolds, Cathbert, Hughes, Miles, Garbutt, Potter, Weyer, Drury Lee Dellow. The others were far behind but plugging along with great courage. Miles, who appeared to be feeling the heat more than any of the other lads, walked up the hill to the turn and it was only when the crowd of spectators at that point shouted words of encouragement to him that he started to run again.

Morton Drops Out
With Bricker in possession of a comfortable lead, the field kept closing along for the remaining six miles, all but Morton, who finally had to "check it" after going 22 miles.

Striding for Bricker

Bricker's arrival at Scott park occasioned a wild outburst from the crowd of fans, who had stayed after the athletic meet was finished to see the knights of the road return.

"Bricker" as fresh as the proverbial daisy, jogged around the track five times without changing his stride and each time he passed the grand stand and bleachers he was roundly cheered. When he completed the fifth lap he was surrounded by admirers and carried to the entrance of the dressing room, amid a wild demonstration.

Some kindly chap threw an overcoat over him, but Cliff tossed it off and in less than a minute he emerged from below the grandstand with his suit coat covering his just laden running tags. He stood at the finishing mark, drinking cool water while Harold Webster, the second man home, was completing his five laps, and applauded him each time he circled the track.

Webster was also accorded a remarkable reception, the spectators showing their appreciation for his wonderful display of grit. He finished almost seven minutes behind the Canadian champion, but this was regarded as a real feat for the reason that it was the Hamiltonian's first attempt at the marathon distance and few expected him to go the route.

New Orders Finished
Twelve minutes after Webster finished, Billy Reynolds, running mate of Bricker, hit the tape. His time was 3:19:51. Then came Percy Weyer, diminutive Toronto lad, in 3:21:23. He had picked up considerable ground in the last few miles and had passed Cathbert, Hughes, Miles, Garbutt and Potter. Hughes followed Weyer in 3:22:24, then, after a delay of almost seven minutes, came Potter, with Garbutt 14 seconds later.

Cathbert in eighth place, made the trip in 3:31:16 and Miles got home in 3:32:23. The "blue nose" sprang the final half of the last lap and was given a big hand.

Nineteen Flashed
Orville Garbutt of Toronto Gladiators was tenth in 3:54:08, followed in 3:54:17 by Lee, the "kid" who set the early pace and hurt his chances in so doing. Wilson, Ellis, Dellow, Dack, Moraby, Price, White and Broadbent completed the lot, the last three requiring over four hours to negotiate the distance.

A LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING

Dear Reader:

This column is to be known by the above title. In it will be recorded all the wis cracks of the week, and we invite our readers to contribute any bright sayings.

The young man with the pearl tie pin and wrist watch says that according to the latest fashion hints, new wraps for girls have ripple fronts. That being the case they are destined to break on a pretty bare shore.

TELL

Sally Short told all this to the Art Gallery at the Art Gallery. She said she was in the art gallery and she was in the art gallery.

WHA

In the Bible it is said that if she were a plate glass window.

NEVE

The average man of grown daughters. After a board of directors.

DEFI

A Reamwell that a village is a place where you will help you chase a hat.

LAPE

A Patter street that when she finds herself street she walks backward and will be sure to see any thing.

THE OF

To some of it.

CHINESE

Everybody has pool game, it costs you that to sewer Grimsby, it will be thousand.

TAKE YONCE

Go up North for a deer, or stand on the Elm and Main Street.

ANSWER TO PONDENT

No, Imogene, have nothing to do with them, "under separate cover."

WHY COLLECTING

Shed a tear for her.

As a sign of her's.

—Description.

But have a few for me.

As a sign of her's.

—Description.

But have a few for me.

As a sign of her's.

—Description.

But have a few for me.

As a sign of her's.

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—Description.

TRUTH WILL OUT

The little boy on route to Grimsby from the Toronto Wx. in his coupe and who let the sum of passing motorists tell him to sleep, has been notified in the self same coupe, on Nelson Boulevard, put asleep, no doubt, by a wonderful Toronto lullaby.

DO YOU BLAME THEM?

That the small town weekly papers are usually as free from surplus cash as a mosquito is from pin feathers, is clearly illustrated in the following:

A Toronto tourist, staying in a certain small town, lost a valuable Alre-dale dog, so he went to the local newspaper office.

"When does your paper come out?" he inquired of the man who sat behind the office desk.

"Tomorrow," he was told.

"I want to insert an advertisement," he informed the man at the desk.

"Yes," answered the man and in a few minutes the lost ad. was written out, offering \$50 for the return of the dog.

Next day when the paper came out, the tourist could not find the ad. in the paper, so again went to the newspaper office. A small boy appeared.

"I want to see the editor," he said.

"Sorry, sir, he's out."

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too."

"Then may I see the foreman?"

"But he's out too."

"Great Scott!" shouted the visitor.

"Everybody out?"

"Yes, sir. They're all out looking for this 'ere lost dog!"

Hunting Wild Pig

(Continued from Page 7)
Their morning meal inside them. The men make for one end of a jungle which may be a mile or more in length, and the gang with guns find places at the other, where there is a break of some kind between that jungle and the next. For some, collapsible stands are carried along and erected so that the sportsman has a good view from above, but many squat behind a bush or weave the reeds together to form a little shelter.

In the rear of the gun the aboriginal tribesmen will risk out long nets to fall with wild pigs on some beam which becomes entangled. When all have got into position, the signal is given and the hunt begins. With shouts the line crashes through the thickets, cheered by the sounds of musketry, who are for the greater manufacture of noise mounted on little trees. If the wind is suitable, the smoke is burnt behind the hunters to encourage the pig from breaking back.

Elements of Danger
At the other extremity is stirred by the explosion of the bomb which marks the commencement of the hunt, but the distance is great and the hunters can only struggle along slowly. After a time the tension relaxes, and one is startled to find that something has shown itself on the edge of the jungle and withdrawn again before it was really noticed. It was but a jackal, but it has served its turn, and the hunters are alert for other beasts to follow.

sometimes a solitary bear, sometimes an old cow with a sander, may come to the edge of the wood, and make a dash across the glade. Guns speak, and the men tackle some of the brutes who get across the glade. Guns speak, and are heard on the outskirts, where a number of lesser folk with strange looking pieces have been driven, despite their attempts to settle down in the best parts of the glade.

Towards the end the sport has elements of danger, because some of the hunters emerge into the open just as others are hustling some beast which has been reluctant to break cover. However, there is a providence which looks after such affairs and all goes well. Three such hunts in the day are amply sufficient, for it is heavy work to battle with the thickets of reeds, tamarisks and dwarf poplars, and if there has been reasonable luck, all go home well content to have ridged the country of many pestiferous beasts.

Grimsby Band Was Banqueted

The members of the Grimsby Band were entertained at a chicken dinner in the Village Inn on Sunday evening, through the generosity of Mrs. Charles Wouters, when the spacious dining room at the Inn was thrown open to the bandmen and executive.

High Walker, president, informed those present that Mrs. Wouters, through the means of the dinner, sought to convey to the members of the band her best wishes and to mark her appreciation of the loyalty of the bandmen to their organization and to the town of Grimsby.

Many spoke, thanking Mrs. Wouters. It was pointed out that originally it was through the efforts and kindness of the late John Hewitt that Grimsby was able to have a band, as he was the donor of a whole set of instruments, as well as a complete set of uniforms. He and his family will long be remembered by the Grimsby Band and for their gifts, both past and present.

"Mrs. Wouters is only completing that which the late Mr. Hewitt started, for since the re-organization of the band, she has been a genuine supporter of the organization," said the speaker, "I think all of us owe to Mrs. Wouters a vote of gratitude."

It was moved and seconded that a

vote of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Wouters for past gifts and for the sumptuous repast which she provided through the Village Inn.

Local Dehydration Plant to Operate

C. R. McGillevray, chief of the Dehydrating Department of the Dominion Government notified the Grimsby Independent that the local dehydration plant would be open on or about October 3rd, when extensive experiments will be carried out. Large quantities of apples will be used this year. Associated with Mr. McGillevray at the local plant will be Mr. O. D. Wade.

The process which will be installed is known as the warm current treatment and is both continuous and, in comparison with the older natural methods, instantaneous. The fruit is cut into small pieces and passed down a tunnel on a conveyor belt. A reverse current of warm air dries up the flesh in a single passage. This treatment is much more hygienic than the natural process which is in vogue throughout California, where by the fruit is exposed to the sun on trays, and has to be left a considerable period during which dust and flies are accumulated in quantities. While some of the California growers are beginning to realize that the quick process is more economical from the point of view of productive grounds, the Grimsby men hope to have the edge on their southern competitors by putting out their fruit as clean dried product at the start.

Tests which have been conducted by the Dominion department of agriculture have shown that much less is gained by adoption of the drying process for many kinds of fruit.

NEW DEVELOPMENT
The quick-drying process is a relatively new development. It seems, having made its appearance during the war when it became a question of prime importance to cut shipping bulk to the minimum, and removal of water from fruit was an obvious means of saving on this type of food. Apart from the question of the desirability of the product, dried fruits are obviously much more easily and less expensively prepared by the regular canning process, and the containers are only a nominal sum.

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

Prince Edward Island Potatoes, large firm stock, per peck 24c
Cooking Onions, 12 lbs. for 25c
HONEY, pure extracted, 5 lb. pails 69c

Boulters' Meat Markets

PHONE 24 WE DELIVER C. O. D.

"We that live to please
must please to live"

so spoke Samuel Johnson when he opened a London theatre some century and a half ago. Today it is even truer of the people who advertise you.

Whether merchants or manufacturers—whether they advertise hats or harnesses, powder-puffs or ploughs—the permanent success of every advertiser who uses these pages rests squarely upon his ability to please you.

The goods he advertises must be right. They must please you in utility, design, quality, value and service. If they don't, you won't buy. And if you won't buy, the advertiser can't live.

That's why advertised merchandise must be good merchandise—and that's why there is protection, true economy and real satisfaction in reading the advertisements and being guided by them.

Advertising guides you
that please. Read it regularly.

WHITE STORE SPECIALS

Ladies' Cotton Hose, 2 pair for 25c
Ladies' Silk Hose, per pair 25c and up
Ladies' Silk Vests, each 25c
Ladies' Silk Striped Vests, bloomers to match \$1.40 to \$1.95
Ladies' Summer Dresses to clear \$2.50 and up
Latest styles in Ladies' Fur Hats 15c
27-inch flannelette white or striped, per yard \$2.50
25-inch flannelette, per yard \$1.95
Men's All Wool Lumber Jacks, on sale at \$1.95
Men's Pure Wool Suspenders 50c and up
Extra Special in Men's Suits

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